Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1805. [No. 1481.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next,

at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

RUM

in hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate, White and brown Soap and Mould and dipt Candles } in boxes,
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

&c.——Also,

A Variety of DRY GOODS,

among which are

Cloths, Coatings, Kerseymeres,
Duffils, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Russels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Clothes,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats and sundry other articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Nov. 18.

For Freight or Charter

To Europe or the West-Indies,

THE BRIG

EQUATOR,

Henry Moore, Master;

Burthen 330 hhds. For terms apply to the Master on board, or to

HUGH SMITH.

Dec. 16. d

For Sale or Freight,

The Schooner

BETSEY,

Burthen eight hundred barrels; *Was built in eighteen hundred and* ——And is without exception the best Schr. belonging to the port—*for terms apply to*

Benjamin Shreve, *jun.*

Dec. 14 dtf.

For Sale or Charter,

The Staunch fast sailing

Brig NANCY

about 1400 barrels burthen,

Has just had a thorough repair, is well found, and will be at HEPBURN's *Wharf*, in a day or two.—For inventory or terms apply to

John Mc Gowan, & Co,

City of Washington, or to

Lewis Deblois,

Alexandria.

Nov. 26 dtf.

Bills on Philadelphia,

At short sight,

In sums to suit purchasers, may be had if immediate application is made to

Lawrason & Fowle.

December 5. d

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400 barrels Corn,

70 boxes fresh Muscatel and Bloom Raisins,

For Sale, by

Mandeville & Jamesson.

December 5. d

KILN-DRIED MEAL.

200 barrels of Corn Meal, well tried, and in nice shipping order.

Apply to MORDECAI MILLER.

December 9. d

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

Two boxes Irish Linen—*real Coleraines.*

50 barrels prime Pork.

WM. HODGSON.

November 28. d

Russia Clean Hemp.

A few tons of the first quality for sale,

by *John. G. Ladd.*

Dec. 2. dtf.

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4 bales GERMAN GOODS,

assorted,

And for Sale, on moderate terms,

Lately imported from Bremen by the way of Baltimore.

ROBERT YOUNG.

December 7. dom

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King street, has, in addition to his former stock added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-skin, and Souchong } *TEAS*, particularly selected for family use.
Best Green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality.
Madeira, Bucellos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine Old Port } *WINES.*
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New-England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whiskey,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Cayenne and Black Pepper, Race and Ground Ginger, Bulker Salt for table use, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig-blue, Soap, Mould, Dipt and Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt-Petre, Flotant Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone, Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, best English and country-made Gunpowder, Segars, and Smoaking Tobacco, very best Chewing Tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes in boxes.

London Mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, Wrapping-Paper, Demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

December 16. d

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant assortment of

GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Bennett's patent Cords,
Do. Waistcoatings,
Silks, Moleskins, Florentines,
Imperial, clouded and white Marseilles,
Toilinetts, Swandowns,
Flannels, rose Blankets,
Coatings, Plains,
Kerseys, Hallthicks,
Lumb's Wool, Worsted, Cotton and Silk Hosiery,
Irish & Flanders Sheetings,
4-4 7/8 Irish Linens,
Shirting Cotton,
Long Lawns,
Linen Cambricks,
Dimitics, Cambrick do.
Corded Cambricks,
Lace do.
Rich Colonade and figured India Muslins
India and British Book do.
Lace Caps & Handkerchiefs,
Extra Silk Gloves,
Pic Nic Mitts.
Silk Cord and Buttons,
Cambrick Buttons,
Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
Ostrich Feathers,
Italian Mantuas,
Fine India Persians,
Bafftas, Mamoodies,
Dowlas, Ticklenburg,
Osnaburgs, Brown rolls
&c. &c.

He daily expects an additional assortment of FALL GOODS.

Oct. 22. dtf

JUST RECEIVED,

9 *boxes—containing*

500 pieces Platillas,
500 do. Britannias,

Entitled to drawback on exportation.

ALSO,

80 bbls and 5 hhds New Rum;

For Sale, by

John G. Ladd.

December 13.

Wanted immediately,

A quantity of CHESNUT RAILS;

For which cash will be given. Apply to

J. H. Hooe.

December 12. dtf

TUNIS CRAVEN,

HAS FOR SALE

Best Havanna SEGARS in boxes,

And a few Puncheons

NEW-ENGLAND RUM.

November 13. d

Brew-House—Alexandria.

I NOW have *BEER* ready for delivery, of a quality that I expect will please.

Thomas Cruse.

December 13 d2w

Sixty barrels New Prime Beef,

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by

Henry K. May.

December 23. d1w

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20 Pipes very choice Madeira Wine,

Imported in the Brig Active, from St. Bartholomews, and for sale by

R. Veitch & Co.

December 21. tf

N. B. This Wine has lain a considerable time in the West-Indies.

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15 hogsheads, 12 tierces } Prime retailing Molasses
20 puncheons high proof Jamaica Rum
8 butts Muscat Wine
4 half butts Constantia do.
4 pipes fine old Brazil Madeira
12 boxes French Prunes
10 hogsheads, 15 barrels } New England Rum
50 barrels Pennsylvania Rye Whiskey
6 casks refined British Salt-Petre
3 tierces Allum
50 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles
10 boxes Chocolate

Just received, and for sale, for cash or on the usual credits.

Mandeville & Jamesson.

December 21. d

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by the Subscriber,

100 ps. brown Russia Sheetings, 100 do. Ravens Duck } Entitled to Dbk. on Ex.
3 bales German Ticklenburgs
50 bolts Russia Duck
100 barrels Boston Beef
30 do. Tanners Oil
400 casks Stone Lime
100 boxes mould and dipt Tallow Candles
6 pipes old real Cognac Brandy
West India and New England Rum
And a quantity of Mens, Womens and Childrens SHOES.

John G. Ladd.

November 16. d

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *Joseph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.

September 18. tf

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax street, and daily expects an additional supply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 28. d

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, at the house of John Gadsby, in the town of Alexandria, December the 4th, 1805—

Ordered, That the Stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company do, and they are hereby required to pay to the Treasurer of said Company ten dollars on each share by them respectively subscribed, on the first day of February, 1806—and the further sum of ten dollars on each of their shares, on the first day of May—and the further sum of ten dollars on each of their shares, on the first day of July—and the further sum of ten dollars on each of their shares, on the first day of September—and the further sum of ten dollars on each of their shares, on the first day of November next ensuing the date hereof.

Jonah Thompson, *Treasurer.*

December 13. 1st10 Feb

☞ The highest price given for clean Linen Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

New Brewery.

Isaac Entwisle and Co.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has commenced Brewing, and will have BEER ready for delivery in a few days, which he hopes will please such as use it.

He will give the Baltimore and Philadelphia prices for good clean Barley.

Grain and Yeast may be had at the Brewery.

December 20. d1m

NOTICE.

All those who expected GOODS, from Philadelphia, in the schooner Charming Mary, captain Potter, are respectfully informed that the GOODS have arrived in the Montezuma, captain Palmer at Ramsay's wharf, where those interested will please make speedy application, as the said sloop will sail in a few days for Norfolk. For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to

M. Miller.

December 20. d

HENRY K. MAY.

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if immediately applied for;

80 casks Red Lead,
38 casks Patent Shot,
18 casks Ingot Lead; and
36 sheets Milled do.

December 18.

Mandeville and Jamesson,

OFFER FOR SALE,

For Cash, Produce, or on the usual Credit;

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

LIQUORS & GROCERIES,

Consisting of

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities.
Philadelphia and Alexandria Loaf and Lump ditto.
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and N. E. Rum, } In hhds. &c.
Old Jamaica Spirits, for family use,
Peach and Apple Brandy,
Cogniac and Bourdeaux do.
Holland and Country Geneva,
70 barrels strong and fine flavored Rye Whiskey.
Madeira, Sherry, Old Port, Lisbon, Malaga, and Teneriffe } WINES.
40 cases St. Estaph Medoc Claret,
1 butt old 4th proof Irish Whiskey,
100 cases West Schiedam Gin.
A few hogsheads of choice Molasses,
Tenneffee and Georgia Cotton.
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Souchong, Hyson-skin, and Bohea } TEAS, Very carefully selected from the best cargoes for country trade and family use.
Green Coffee, Chocolate, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig-blue, Soap, Mustard, Rappee and Scotch Snuff.
SPICES—Pimento, Pepper, Cloves, Cassia, Nutmegs and Mace.
Ginger, race and ground.
Flotant and Orleans Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Allum and Brimstone.
Patent Shot, assorted, from BB to No. 9.
Bar Lead, Hunter's Pipes, Bees Wax, Wrapping Paper, Demijohns, Refined Salt Petre, Chalk,

Mould and Dipt Candles.

British Gunpowder of various qualities from *F* to treble battle.

October 18.

TEN DOLLARS *Reward.*

Left the Little River turnpike road, about the 10th of September last,

A Negro Man named *JACOB,*

belonging to the heirs of THOMAS MASON, deceased. He is about 50 years of age, well made, about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexion, his head tolerably grey. Whoever takes up said Negro and delivers him to me or one of the overseers on the turnpike road, near Alexandria, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges, by

JOSEPH POWELL, Agent for the Little River Turnpike Company.

October 24. dtf

FROM LONDON, Oct. 15—25.

The state of political affairs on the continent are become more interesting than ever. The three great powers, Russia and Austria on the one part—France on the other, have been transmitting thro' their envoys or ambassadors, declarations, memorials, notes, appeals, addresses, rescripts, replications, expositions, &c. during the last six weeks, each party (as will be seen by the extracts I shall lay before you hereafter) charging and accusing the other with breach of treaties, aggrandizement of territory, marching armies, &c. Each party seems very desirous to obtain the influence of the king of Prussia, to whom they severally appeal, but whose mind and inward intentions, though he has hitherto been neutral, neither side seems fully to know. One thing is certain, Russia and Austria seem so earnest in uniting against the common foe—they are severally marching large armies with all possible expedition towards the banks of the Rhine and the Adige, and France is doing the same, but the former seem to have been before hand with the latter, which has provoked the anger of Bonaparte, who vents his rage in public complaints against Russia and Austria, in obliging him to withdraw the army of the coast to another quarter, at the moment when they were aware he was going to strike England a fatal blow, which would have crushed her, and given freedom to the seas. Thus he makes a virtue of necessity: accordingly he has divided that army: large detachments are gone to Cologne, to Mentz, and to Strasburg, to which latter place the emperor Napoleon soon after set out himself, with his empress, where he arrived the 26th of September. Here he will occasionally hold his court, his councils, and superintend all military operations, and his subtle minister, Talleyrand, has since arrived there to join him. Before, however, Bonaparte left Paris, he sent a letter to the grand pensioner of Holland, at the Hague, to be on his guard, lest his troublesome rivals, the English, should attempt to land troops on that coast, to repel force by force. "They may land," says he, "but they will never re-embark."

The King of Prussia has not set still in the midst of these warlike preparations; he has held a council, given orders to all his military officers to repair without delay to their regiments, and to the post assigned them: his Journals tells us he has an army of 300,000 men, all equipped and ready to act as occasion may require; the same journals tell us he arms only to protect his own frontiers from violation intending to preserve as formerly a rigid neutrality; there are some who think his mind is changed with circumstances, and that should a war ensue, he will not continue a mere spectator; for my part, I think his will at this time is of such importance to the great powers above mentioned, he may be said to hold the keys of the Temple of Janus in his hands; and should he be the means of throwing open its doors, thousands and tens of thousands of swords will fly out of their scabboards, ready to shed the blood of the contending armies! Nevertheless, tho the time exhibits of threats so sanguinary a nature, that the armies proposing to attack each other, are coming every hour nearer to each other, and prompt for action, it is even possible there will be no war, but that the whole of these warlike preparations, will prove the fore-runner of a general peace. God grant it may be so! —I think France will not dare to hazzard a war. It is admitted France has a large army in Italy, and a still larger one on the Banks of the Rhine, which we learn by the last mail, Bonaparte has already crossed and penetrated into Germany with his usual rapidity, yet he knows that Russia and Austria have armies equal, if not superior already in the neighbourhood, and other reinforcements coming forward; that Russia has a fleet with troops on board sailing in the Baltic, in the Caspain Sea, and in the Bosphorus, to oppose him and his schemes. The principles which actuated the belligerent powers ten years ago are changed; it is no longer France contending for the liberty and equality of Frenchmen, it is now an Usurper at the head of the French government, seizing upon the territories of his neighbours, while he is pretending to negociate for peace! levying contributions on countries at peace, and wishing to be at peace, and making them pay part of the expences of his war with England, with which they have no connection, and to gratify that degree of ambition which aims to overthrow all governments, and destroy that just preponderance of power on the continent, which can alone secure its tranquility. Russia, Austria, Sweden, Denmark, and even Prussia, are all from experience, understood to be of one mind on this point; and are more cordially uniting together, to resist this domineering spirit.

If it were possible to penetrate into the bosom of Bonaparte, discover the secret thoughts, and what passes there, I should not wonder if he inwardly rejoices at the excuse the confederated powers have furnished him with, for calling his army off the coast and marching them to another quarter, they have been doing nothing for two years, enduring attacks from a few English frigates running after his flotillas, while skulking under their own batteries, taking, sinking, or burning them, daring him, his army and flotillas, to come out and fight them! His great soul must have been weary of the fruitless scheme, yet he avails himself of the advantage of throwing all the blame on the princes for the miscarriage of the enterprize! as we have noticed already. But there is no good without its attendant ill: while Bonaparte may secretly rejoice at abandoning the invasion of England, his patience may undergo perhaps greater trials. The approaching contest compels him to raise a new army of 80,000 conscripts: how far his young French subjects will be willing to be dragged from their homes, their fathers, and mothers, to fight for the splendor only of his name, may become a serious trial to him; and he seems to think so himself, if we refer to the circular-letter by Regnier the grand judge to the prefects of the departments, dated Sept. 25, 1805, in which he thus addresses the attornies general of the courts of criminal justice: "The intrigues and the *gold of England, gentlemen, have at length prevailed. She has dragged two great powers into the war, one of which (Austria) is the more culpable towards France, as her throne shaken by the valor of our soldiers, has only stood through the moderation of the conquerors. The emperor himself marches in person to disconcert the projects of our enemies, and, under such a chief, seconded by such brave armies, victory cannot be doubtful: but we must all, by a common effort, magistrates, citizens, warriors, support with all our energy a monarch going to encounter new fatigues and dangers. The youth of France, so distinguished for valor, will croud to follow the steps of their emperor: yet, if any should be found among them yielding to a dastardly fear, or giving way to perfidious suggestions, should prefer infamy to honor, then they, their abetors and accomplices, may expect inevitable punishment. While the military tribunals shall punish refractory conscripts, you must prosecute, and cause your subordinates to prosecute, with inflexible severity, those who, from disaffection, corruption, or even an unseasonable pity, shall dare to favor the coward that shuns our colors."

When the French are foiled in the execution of any enterprise, instead of being silent, they claim equal merit for the non-execution, as if the deed had been done with success, and boast of the great consequences that might have followed it! In the decree of the Conservative Senate, of 23d Sept. 1805, for raising 80,000 conscripts, moved by Reynault (of St. Jean d'Angely, in the presence of Bonaparte) the orator commences his oration in the usual bombastical stile—"Sire! The Eagles of your armies were about to cross the seas. The violators of the treaty of Amiens, tortured by remorse, agitated by fear, were on the point of being punished by your justice—But a few days more and the liberty of the seas might have been conquered for the world! [What a pity!] Your army, sire, formed of the same legions that conquered the Austrians—Your army, whose devotion to your person doubles its courage: Your army, whose indignation will increase its valor: Your army will fight and will conquer, and the diversion so dearly paid for by England, will only have the effect of retarding her humiliation." After much more rhodomontade, the orator makes, however, the following shrewd and acute remark: "The chiefs of the foreign powers and armies," says he, "having separate interests, unite for a moment by treaties, to quarrel afterwards on their execution. Though they agree in their cabinets, they seldom agree in their camps; and still more rarely do their generals agree with each other on the field of battle!"† The orator concludes with scattering some crumbs of comfort before his majesty: he says your majesty will be sure always to find enough to fill up the void left by battle in the battalions of war. The conscripts you will again see vie with veteran troops for zeal and fidelity, readiness and courage."

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On the part of France, we have two declarations in the forms of notes delivered by M. Talleyrand to Count Cobentzel, on the thirteenth and sixteenth of August, 1805. One of them begins with puffing off the magnanimous behaviour of the Emperor and King his Master, in the offers of peace he made to Russia and England; and affects to compliment the emperor of Germany for his readiness to interpose in order to terminate the evils caused by the war to to the French empire; it then refers to the mission of M. Novoziltoff; says it produced nothing but an offensive note, replete with fulsome language and false assertions; and his master being thus attacked in his honor, there could be no hope of any thing favourable to peace in a negociation with Russia; it then indulges in foul invectives (as usual) against England, says she rejected Bonaparte's offers of peace with an intent of stirring up the Courts of Russia and Austria to war, and to set the continent in a flame! in the design also to cover Italy with blood and carnage, that with that intent she sought the intervention of Russia, and then it aims to throw a sugar plumb into the mouth of the emperor of Austria, telling him the cabinet of Vienna, is too enlightened not to perceive that was the intent of England by her continually beseiging him with offers of subsidies to induce him to take up arms, and further to soothe Austria, tells her if she would only join with Prussia in resolving not to injure France, England would be compelled to peace, and the treaty of Amiens would be restored before the month of January next. After gratifying the optics of the Emperor of Austria by holding the bright side of the picture before him, the dark part is turned towards him. Austria is warned of the probable consequences of her conduct in Italy; is charged to withdraw her armies from thence which she has been assembling, otherwise his master will be compelled to provide an adequate force, by ordering her armies from the coast, and if she refuse, such a refusal will be construed as forming a league with England which would be more troublesome to France then an open war. It then rises into a threat, that if Austria does not directly recall her armies from Italy and the Tyrol, cease establishing magazines, fortifying camps, baking biscuit, taking up draft horses, and reduce her whole force to a peace establishment, he will declare war against her with all his vengeance, boasting that if Austria desires war, his master will have to throw back upon the aggressor all the evils that it will bring not only on the present generation, but also his master the Emperor and king dare utter it with pride, his own states and his own family, not doubting but the Great Nation will have to celebrate new victories in a new war.—The above is the substance of two long and verbose declarations from Mr. Talleyrand to the emperor of Germany.

Again—In a long and loquacious *Expose*, read by Segur, counsellor of state, before the Conservative Senate, Sept. 23, 1805, a fresh rod is twisted hard to lay on the back of the Emperor of G——, a cat o' nine tails for England. It begins with a rank falshood.—"Bonaparte, while sensible of the glory acquired by arms in a just and necessary war, forgets not there is a glory more calm and *dear* to his heart! his first wish, the constant end of all his efforts, has ever been the tranquility of Europe! the repose and happiness of nations!"

The orator then gives appetite the reins, and indulges himself in a strain of unqualified abuse of England, a blockader of ports, tyrant of the seas, monopolizer of commerce; charges her with avarice, pride, plotting conspiracies, assassinations, &c. &c. The orator then gives Austria a lecture; accuses her with employing alternately arts and menaces to cajole the petty princes of G. into the cession of such possessions as suited her, with having acquired Lindau, on the lake of Constance, the Isle of Minau in the same lake, which placed in her hands one of the keys of Switzerland, with obtaining the cession of Altkousen from the Teutonic order, which put her in possession of the important post of Rhinau, with carrying off considerable sums of money from Switzerland, with sequestering the fiefs of a neighbouring prince in Bohemia, under pretence of compensations due to the rector of Saltzburg. The orator then charges her with persisting with menaces to keep recruiting parties in the Bavarian provinces, in Franconia and Suabia, and that she did all in her power to interrupt the conscription of the electoral army there, abusing the prerogatives formerly granted to the head of the G. empire, for the common benefit of the states composing it, and now fallen into disuse. She revives them in order to interrupt them in the exercise of their sovereignty by the neighbouring princes in those possessions which fell to their lot in the division, and to deprive them of increase and influence in the diet which ought to result from those possessions; says the treaty of Luneville had for its object, exclusively of the division of the indemnities, to establish by means of this distribution itself in the south of Germany, an equilebrium which might secure its independence, and to prevent contests which a close contact of the territories of France and Austria might give rise to. "Thus," says the orator, "Austria reversed what the recess had so wisely established, when by her acquisitions in Suabia she weakened the barrier between France and the principal states of the south of Germany, and when by a combined system of sequestrations, pretensions, caresses and menaces, she was incessantly aiming to secure to herself an exclusive, universal and arbitary influence on that part of the G. E." The orator then charges her with countenancing the right of blockade, which the court of St. James' has dared to arrogate, according to which a single order of the board of admiralty is sufficient to put under interdict all the coasts of a vast empire.

Having given you extracts from all the principal state-papers delivered on the part of Russia and Austria, and those addressed to the above powers by France in different shapes. I will now turn your attention to what was prepairing at Paris. In the Moniteur of September 22, 1805, (the day preceding that on which the emperor and king went to the conservative senate) was printed a programme, describing the order of the procession to be observed the next day.

* Extract from the Moniteur of September 19, 1805.—Was any one desirous of knowing if there was any truth in the report that subsidies were sent by the government of England for the use of certain terms on the continent, he need only turn to the list of the course of exchange on London, which will shew, that in the month of January, 1805, the prime minister of England was making extra payments abroad; the court of England, being, during that, and the following month, three quarters less in favor of England than the preceding month, though that is the season when England had a large balance to receive on the annual accounts current, between her manufacturers, and the merchants on the continent.

† Unluckily for the orator, however, two noted French generals Jourdan, and Massena have lately had a serious quarrel before the former resigned his place to the latter, and would have fought, if the Viceroy Blanhornier had not put Jourdan under arrest, and ordered him to return to France. Massena is not liked by the troops for his great severity and known immorality, not caring for the lives of his men.

(To be continued.)

NEW-YORK, Dec. 23.

Arrived, new ship Emeline, Morr from Hartford, in ballast, to John Morgan. Left in the Sound, 2 new ships and a Danish brig, bound down.

Brig Alert, Tucker, (of Portland) in 6 days from Malaga. Left there the United States frigate Essex, under repair, to sail in about 6 weeks. A Boston ship, and Cape Ann schooner were at quarantine. The ship Resolution, Rodgers, of Cape Ann, sailed in co. for St. Ubes. Nov. 2 lat 39, 39, long 51, spoke the brig Clio Rossetter, 14 days from Philadelphia for Bilboa. Nov. 29, lat 40, long. 53, spoke the ship American Eagle, Pinder, 39 days from Bordeaux, for New-York. Dec. lat. 40, long. 57, spoke the ship Altric 39 days from Hamburgh, for Philadelphia Oct. 25, to the leward of Cadiz, saw a fleet of men of war, of about twenty sail, standing for the Gut of Gibraltar, under easy sail, it blowing a gale from the south west. Oct. 29, saw a frigate going in the G. of Gibraltar, with the loss of her fore and mizen masts.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26.

There was an interesting debate on Friday in the Senate on Dr. Logan's bill to suspend commercial intercourse between the United States and St. Domingo. Messrs. Logan and Jackson advocated, and Messrs. S. Smith, Hillhouse, Mitchill and Adams opposed it. The debate became the more interesting from its implicating of the general acts of our foreign relations, and particularly the late British orders. No sentiment but that of reprobation was uttered, and the necessity of taking bold and commanding ground in defence of our violated rights was avowed on all hands. The further consideration of the bill was postponed till Monday.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

Extract of a letter from Charles Martin, Esq. Postmaster at Waterford, Erie county, to a gentleman in Lancaster, dated December 1805.

"Judson and Isaac Farren are just returned from Detroit. They bring bad news from that place,—that the Indians are gathering in and threaten Detroit with a second con-

f the division of the
to establish by means of
on itself in the south of Ger-
lebrium which might secure
ce, and to prevent contests
contact of the territories of
Austria might give rise to.
s the orator, "Austria re-
he recess had so wisely estab-
by her acquisitions in Suabia,
the barrier between France
pal states of the south of Ger-
hen by a combined system of
, pretensions, caresses and
was incessantly aiming to se-
lf; an exclusive, universal
influence on that part of the
orator then charges her with
the right of blockade, which
t. James' has dared to arro-
g to which a single order of
admiralty is sufficient to put
ct all the coasts of a vast em-

ven you extracts from all the
-papers delivered on the part
Austria, and those address-
ve powers by France in dif-
. I will now turn your at-
hat was prepairing at Paris,
teur of September 22, 1805,
eding that on which the em-
g went to the conservative
printed a programme, describ-
of the procession to be ob-
xt day.

—

from the Moniteur of September
Was any one desirous of knowing if
truth in the report that subsidies
o government of England for the
erms on the continent, he need
e list of the course of exchange
hich will shew, that in the month
05, the prime minister of Eng-
ing extra payments abroad; the
nd, being, during that, and the
th, three quarters less in favor of
he preceding month, though that
han England had a large balance
the annual accounts current, &c.
nufacturers, and the merchants in

y for the orator, however, tw
generals Jourdan, and Massena
d a serious quarrel before the for
s place to the latter, and would
f the Viceroy Blanhornier had n
der arrest, and ordered him to re
. Massena is not liked by th
great severity and known imm
aring for the lives of his men.
(*To be continued.*)

W-YORK, Dec. 23.
new ship Emeline, Mor
d, in ballast, to John Morga
Sound, 2 new ships and a D
ound down.
, Tucker, (of Portland) in
alaga. Left there the Unit
Essex, under repair, to s
eeks. A Boston ship, an
chooner were at quarantin
esolution, Rodgers, of C
in co. for St. Ubes. Nov.
ong 51, spoke the brig Cl
4 days from Philadelphia
v. 29, lat 40, long. 53, spo
rican Eagle, Pinder, 39 d
ux, for New-York. Dec.
57, spoke the ship Altri
Hambungh, for Philadelph
he leeward of Cadiz, saw a fl
r, of about twenty sail, sta
Gut of Gibraltar, under c
ng a gale from the south w
a frigate going in the
with the loss of her fore

ria Daily Advertiser.
SDAY, DECEMBER 26.

n interesting debate on Frid
Dr. Logan's bill to suspend
ourse between the United S
go. Messrs. Logan and Jac
d Messrs. S. Smith, Hill
Adams opposed it. The d
re interesting from its implic
flats of our foreign relations,
late British orders. No
of reprobation was uttered,
f taking bold and comma
nce of our violated rights w
ands. The further consid
postponed till Monday.

LY INTERESTING.
etter from Charles Martin,
t Waterford, Erie county,
Lancaster, dated Decemb

d Isaac Farren are just retu
They bring bad news from
e Indians are gathering in
etroit with a second coun

The people are in great alarm, and turn-
g out to arms in every direction. If they
ad not come away the day they did, they
ould have been enrolled in the militia nex-
y. This I suppose is owing to the withdraw
g of the troops, as there is now only part of a
ompany of artillerists there, under Captain Dy-
n."

—

French papers to the 29th of October,
eceived at Boston, say—"We are assur-
d that a telegraphic dispatch announces
hat prince Ferdinand has been taken, with
00 soldiers who accompanied him."

A letter from Nantz, dated the latter
art of October, mentions, that business
was dull, in the expectation that the success
of the French arms would produce a spee-
dy peace.

—

From Russia.—Captain Bell, of the ship Concordia, with whom we conversed last evening, left Petersburg on the 23d of September. He informs that on the 20th the emperor Alexander left Petersburg for Germany, at the head of 300,000 men; that the war was very popular; that soldiers exempted from service by law were petitioning to be admitted.

When these reach the field of battle, things may yet wear a different aspect. Hitherto Bonaparte has not had a force to oppose, by any means equal to his own. He has certainly all the merit of rapid movements; but not to have conquered, in any engagement yet reported, would have been disgraceful.

[*Boston Repertory.*

—

The public look with impatience for farther intelligence from the European world. Opinion on the subject of the war is greatly divided; some avering that Napoleon will go on reaping fresh laurels, however formidably opposed; others that the tide of victory will certainly turn when the well disciplined troops of Prussia and the fierce soldiers of the North unite with the Austrians against the Gallic armies. Supposing such a junction to be formed, the modern Nebuchadnezzer will have indeed to cope with a force of immense magnitude, far greater than he has hitherto had to encounter. But when one thinks on the fertility of his genius and his daring enterprize his skill an army and his name a host—he is at a stand; he can form no conception which scale will preponderte and which shall kick the beam.

(*N. Y. D. Adv.*)

—

Appointment by the Governor and Council of Maryland.

WILLIAM PINKNEY, Esquire, Attorney-General of the state; in the place of Luther Martin, esq. resigned.

—

To the Editor of the (London) "Sun."

CURE FOR THE DROPSY.

SIR.—In your paper a few weeks since I observed that Bohea Tea, and the leaves to be eaten, was recommended as a cure for the above fatal disorder; and as I had a pauper in the house at that time, who was given over by the Visiting Surgeon, I ventured the experiment, and to my astonishment found an almost instant relief. I repeated the dose but once, and the woman in the course of a week was able to go out to hay making, and will begin reaping for me on Monday next, if the weather continues fine. The woman's name is Elizabeth Austin: her age 72.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

T. H. SHRIMPTON, *Governor.*

House of Industry.

Farrington, Berks, August 20, 1805.

The receipt alluded to in the above letter was as follows: "Eating the leaves of Bohea tea is stated to have effected several cures in case of Dropsy, in the course of a few days. About two large tea cups full of the tea are infused in a quart of water, and during the day the decoction is to be drank, and the leaves eaten at short intervals."

—

Proceedings of Congress

Taken for the "ALEXANDRIA DAILY ADVERTISER."

....

NINTH CONGRESS,

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

—

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

—

MONDAY, *December* 23.

Message from the president.

Memorial of the governor and judge in behalf of the inhabitants of Detroit, but as the reading was agreed to be dispensed with, we cannot now give any particulars.

Memorial of the Mayor, Aldermen and commonalty of New York, praying to have that city put in an adequate state of defence.

The petition states the defenceless state of the city, that it is much more so than any other port. It was attacked last war many times; and in case of war with a maritime power, it would be the first great object of attack.

Signed, *De Wit Clinton*, Mayor.

Referred to the committee appointed on that part of the message of the president of the United States.

Memorial of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, praying for an additional duty of tonnage, in order to defray the additional expence of the harbor.

Referred.

Samuel Blodget, agent for a petition signed by 18000, for erecting an University at Washington, and subscriptions raised for that purpose 30,000 dollars.

Referred to a select committee of five. On a division, there were 70 votes in the affirmative.

Petition of the inhabitants of Lynchburg in Virginia, for alterations in certain post offices and post roads. The petition states that the sum annually transmitted by way of Richmond is not short of 800,000 dollars: that this sum is from time to time carried in specie and bank notes, often on horseback, over dangerous roads, and praying that the mail may be carried in a public waggon.

Referred to the committee of post offices and post roads.

Thos. Sterling, a soldier, wounded at Monmouth, and praying relief. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Dawson from the committee to which was referred so much of the president's message as related to aggressions, defence of ports and harbors, the building of 74-gun ships, made a report, in part, containing several resolutions thereon, and providing certain sums of money for such purposes.

Resolved, That the report, together with two letters from the secretary of the navy, be referred to a committee of the whole, and be printed.

Mr. Dawson also moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the president of the U. States be requested to inform the house whether any and what steps have been taken by any particular state indebted to the U. States, in defence of the harbors of the United States.

Mr. Crowninshield, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill for erecting light-houses in Long-Island Sound, and for making Roxbury a port of delivery.

Read twice and committed to a committee of the whole house for Wednesday next, and to be printed.

Petition of a number of inhabitants in Massachusetts, remote from post offices, praying for the establishment of post offices in certain places therein named.

Referred to the committee of post offices and post roads.

Petition from the inspectors at Baltimore, similar to that already presented from the inspectors at New York, praying additional compensation.

Referred to the secretary of the treasury.

Petition of sundry inhabitants in New Jersey, for additional post offices, from Belvedira post office, up the Deleware, &c.

Referred to the committee of post offices and post roads.

Mr. Gregg, from the committee of public lands, reported on the petition of George Rogers Clarke, for a grant of land, as a compensation for losses sustained in the revolutionary war with Great Britain.

Resolved, that the prayer ought not to be granted.

Mr. Findley, called for the report on the petition of

Thomas Spalding for a seat in this house in place of Cowles Mead—and moved, "that the memorialist and the sitting member, shall if they desire it, be heard by counsel before the bar of the house."

Mr. Cowles Mead, the sitting member from Georgia, now rose and observed, that he wished to dispense with troubling the house with the hearing of counsel before the bar, for that all he wished, was an investigation by the house.

Mr. J. Clay, on the behalf of Mr. Spalding, expressed himself to the like effect.

It was then resolved that the house do go into a committee of the whole, thereon.

Mr. Dawson in the chair.

Mr. Findley the chairman of the committee of elections, explained the reasons, which actuated the committee in their report. They considered which of the candidates had the greatest number of fair votes.

Mr. Mead said that their was one circumstance, which had not been before the committee of elections; he dwelt much on the law of Georgia, respecting the time limited for the return of votes. He was not apprised of the petition of the other candidated in time for him to investigate the legality of votes, but that he rested on the established law in such case provided.

The committee after consuming the best part of the day on this subject, rose, reported progress and had leave to sit again.

Adjourned.

—

Tuesday December 24.

Mr. J. C. Smith, chairman of the committee of claims, made a report on the petition of John F. Randolph, and Randolph M. Gillis, praying compensation for services rendered to the Militia in Georgia.

——That they have leave to withdraw their petition.

Mr. Smith then moved that the said petition be referred to a committee of the whole house;

Agreed to.

Petitions of John Finley and others, and of Seth Bower, Eli Elmer and others, praying that they may not be debarred by the statute of limitation from applying for compensation for services, during the revolutionary war;

Referred to committees.

Mr. Crowninshield from the committee of commerce and manufactures made a report in favor of the petition of Simon Phillipson;

And the same was referred to a committee of the whole house.

Report on the petition of Isaac Clarkson of New York, for drawback to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars and upwards, which he lost the opportunity of not applying for according to law, on account of the effects of the yellow fever last summer.

The committee, in their report on this petition, observed that the law, respecting drawbacks, was too severe, and the time for giving bonds too short. It was referred to a committee of the whole house and ordered to be printed.

Petition of Amelia De Beaumarchais, a subject of his majesty the Emperor of France, stating that the U. States are indebted to her, in the sum of two million two hundred and eighty thousand livers and sols, as the daughter and heiress of M. Beaumarchais, deceased, for supplies furnished by him to the American army during the the revolutionary war with G. Britain;

Referred to the committee of claims.

Petition of Sundry inhabitants of Ohio, praying the further time of one year for the payment of certain lands, by them purchased of the United States;

Referred to the committee of ways and means.

Petition of Edward Lewis and another, referred to the committee on public lands.

Mr. Findley now called for the report on the petition of Thomas Spalding of Georgia, for the seat of Cowles Mead.

Another very lengthy debate, thereon took place, which turned almost altogether on the law of elections, and of the right of this house to judge in all cases of the returns of members to serve there.

Mr. Findley, supported the report of the committee of elections, and contended for the right of the house admitting the votes not returned within the limited time to the governor of Georgia, consideringonly which candidate had the true sense of the people; he was followed by Mr. Williams of New-York, who differed materially from Mr. Finley, he thought it best to abide by the laws of Georgia, he was for protecting the people but according to law only, and consistent with the constitution. If officers are guilty of offence or neglect, they may be punished by the state they belong to.

Mr. G. W. Campbell, thought the subject important to the House. He urged by many ingenius arguments, the power and duty of the house over all elections, and should therefore vote in favour of the report of the committee.

Mr. Sloan, was decidedly of a different opinion, and observed that the last speaker's doctrine would keep the house busy enough, for if the house were to examine into elections, it would have little else to do. Mr. Sloan was for giving full credit to the return of the governor of Georgia, and considered all the votes not reurned to him within the time limited of no avail.

Mr. Broom of Delaware, now rose, and made his first speech, in a most able stile. His arguments were sound, and his manner impressive; he went through the whole laws of elections, contended for preserving them to each state, that respect be paid them by this House, and, after a speech of above an hour he concluded by giving a decided opinion, formed upon mature reflection, that the votes not returned to the governor, during the time prescribed ought not to be admitted, and the house was bound by the law of that state.

Mr. Quincy, spoke to the same effect.

A division was at length called for, when there were in favour of Mr. Spaldings being duly elected.

Affirmative, 69.
Negative, 52.

Mr. Spalding was therefore called to the chair, sworn, and took his seat.

Adjourned, till Thursday next.

PUBLIC SALE.

On TUESDAY next, will be sold, at the Vendue Store,

A Negro Man, of about thirty-seven years of age.

He is a good dray-man, and accustomed to plantation work.

Philip C. Marsteller.

December 26.

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,

A Man Servant, capable of attending in a house.

Apply to the Printer.

December 26. 3t

NOTICE.

THE Stock Holders in the Marine Insurance Company, of Alexandria, are informed, that an election for fifteen Directors to manage the affairs of the said Company for the year ensuing, will be held at the court-house, in Alexandria, the 15th of next month.

By order of the Directors,

Wm. Hartshorne, President.

12th mo. 24th.

☞ Mr. Green, Fredericksburg; Mr. Davis, Richmond; Mr. Bowen, Winchester; are requested to insert the above two weeks in their respective papers.

FOR SALE,

THAT large and convenient WAREHOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND, situate on the South side of King-street, late the property of *Charles Thesher, deceased*; adjoining Messrs. R. & W. Richardson's. The House fronts 25 feet, and in depth 70 feet, subject to a rent of sixty-seven and a half dollars. For terms apply to

W. GORE, OR
A. SCHOLFIELD.

If the above Property should not be Sold prior to the first day of January next, it will on that day be offered at Auction, on a credit of ninety days.

Philip C. Marsteller.

December 24. d

LOST,

A NOTE OF HAND, drawn by *Perry* and *Anderson* in favor of the subscriber for Two Hundred and One Dollars, Twenty-five Cents, dated the 7th of December, payable in 60 days. As payment is stopped it can be of no use to the finder. A liberal reward will be given on leaving it with the Printer.

William T. Colston.

Dec. 24. d3t.

The Subscriber has for Sale, at his Store,

FRENCH BRANDY, in pipes
Sugar, by the barrel
Cider and Apples, by the barrel
Soft shell'd Almonds, by the frail
70 boxes of Muskatel Raisins
6 boxes of large Prunes
700 bushels Rhode-Island Potatoes
20 bushels do. Beets
3000 wt. Rhode-Island Cheese; part of a superior quality
Large New-York Cabbage-heads
Green Grapes, in jars
Candles and Soap, in boxes
A parcel of excellent Flax
First rate Cavendish Tobacco
Sweet Oranges, Limes and Lemons—and a general assortment of Groceries.

A Willis.

December 21. 6t

Coffee, Salt, Cheese, &c.

DOUGLASS & MANDEVILLE,

KING-STREET,

Have just received and offer for Sale,

7000 lbs best Green Coffee
2500 bushels Coarse and Fine Salt
20000 wt Cheese, some of a superior quality
1000 bushels Oats
200 barrels inspected Herring
10 hogsheads West-India Rum
10 do. New-England Rum
40 boxes Candles
10 hogsheads Brown Sugar
20 barrels New-England Rum
20 do. Whiskey
5 pipes French Brandy
3 do. Holland Gin;

With a number of other Articles in the Grocery Line.

☞ Being about to close our business, we will dispose of the above articles at a reduced price.

FOR RENT,

The FLOUR STORE, upper end of King street, lately occupied by Messrs. Richardsons. For terms apply to

Joseph Mandeville, jun.

December 14. d1w&1aw3w

JAMES KENNEDY, SEN.

KING-STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has received, from LEE & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchased at a retail store.

☞ TAKE NOTICE

That J. Kennedy, sen. is appointed the only agent for ALEXANDRIA.

DR. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

To Parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it

From LUTHER MARTIN, *Esq. Attorney-General of the state of Maryland.*

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henry, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper: he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints and desires to give this public testimony in favor of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalelled in the cure of

Nervous Disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weaknesses,	Involuntary emissions,
Seminal weaknesses,	Obstinate gleets,
Fluorbus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenness,	

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaint than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn, Wythe county, Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

W. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second street, between Mary and Christian streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely,

That his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilon's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before

EBENEZER FERGUSON, Esq.

One of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON'S *WORM DESROYING LOZENGES,*

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence, on the contrary, a particular excellence of this and is being suited to every age and constitution, and also contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild yet so operative that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old. Should no worms exist in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humors and corruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on the occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Fucus or large round worm, the Ascaridres, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short flat, white worm, and lastly, the Taenia or tape worm so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and foetid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's worm destroying lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in advanced stages of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES— By Hamilton's *WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,*

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about twenty months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by his writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee, & co.) but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigor—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice, from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbors, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER minister of the Moravian church, in York town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

DEAR SIR,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try whether by means of this medicine I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a more mucus but upon close inspection quite peopled with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly ache, or any other disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the which I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition & bane among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine, German Corn Plaister.

An infalliable remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Persian Lotion,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, rings worms, sun burns, prickley heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration, which is so essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances,

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety on pregnant woman or on infants a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smell, which attends the application of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache

Indian Vegetable Specific.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venerial disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Billious Pills.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite: to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences; a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness; sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache; and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

☞ Sold likewise by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburgh; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.

September 4. law

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, at John Gadsby's, in the town of Alexandria, on the 5th December, 1805—

Resolved, That the treasurer notify the Stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company, who have not paid up the several calls due from them, that the situation of the work will not admit of further indulgence; and that he cause legal proceedings to be had against all those who fail to make immediate payment—and that he publish this resolution in one of the newspapers of Alexandria, Leesburg, and Winchester.

True copy.

Levin Powell, *President.*

Dec. 6. d4w

Faxon, Metcalf & Co.

Have received per schooner Lydia, from Boston, and offer for Sale,

64 tons Plaister Paris
13 pipes Bourdeaux Brandy
30 boxes Mould Candles
30 do. dipt do.
200 nests Hingham boxes.

Also, in Store,

7 pipes Holland Gin
4 pipes French Brandy
40 barrels Boston Pork
8 hogsheads Molasses
100 reams Wrapping Paper
20 kegs Richmond Manufactured Tobacco
900 Tile——and
6 quarter pipes Old L P Madeira Wine

ALSO,

A general assortment of Boots and Shoes.

December 11. co2w

FOR SALE,

A valuable NEGRO MAN,

About 35 years of age. Apply to the Printer.

November 29. co

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

MRS. MARY HARDESTER,

From Fell's Point, Baltimore;

HAS taken a house on Washington street, near the Methodist meeting-house; and will open a School for teaching Reading and Needle-Work, on the first Monday in January next, as she comes well recommended, and will teach at the low price of *Three Dollars* per quarter, she hopes to meet with encouragement from the public.

She will also board two or three girls, on moderate terms, and pay strict attention to their persons and morals.

December 23. co3w

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria,

THAT an election will be held at the Court House in this town on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing directors of said Bank for the ensuing year agreeably to charter.

Curden Chapin, *Cashr.*

Dec. 16 co4w.

Mr. Davis of Richmond, Mr. Green of Fredericksburg, and Mr. Bowen of Winchester, will please insert the above four weeks in their respective news-papers.

SALT.

1500 *bushels Coarse Turk's Island Salt,*

NOW LANDING

And for sale by *John Tucker,*

Who has on hand

Sugar in hhd. and bbls.—a few bags of Coffee—and Spanish Hides.

Dec. 16. co3w

SALT.

2000 *bushels fine Liverpool SALT,*

JUST ARRIVED,

And for sale from on board the brig President by JOHN TUCKER,

Who has on hand,

20 bbls. New-York prime PORK,
30 do. POTATOES,
50 hhds. Muscovado SUGAR
100 bbls. do. do.
30 do. choice HERRINGS
A few bags COFFEE
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson & Hyson Skin } TEAS
2 pipes old Cognac BRANDY, &c.

N. B. Cash given for FLAXSEED.

November 15 co

NEGROES TO HIRE.

THE subscriber will hire, to the highest bidder, for the ensuing year, about thirty Negroes, amongst which are several handsome boys and girls. The terms will be made known on the day of hiring, which will be on the 3d day of this instant, at Colchester, if fair, if not, the next fair day.

George Jenkins.

December 20. co3t*

N. B. These negroes will be hired by families or separately.

District of Columbia, to wit:

WHEREAS *Alexander Henderson* hath, by his petition in writing, applied to the Hon. Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district aforesaid, and has stated therein that he is in actual confinement in the prison rules of Alexandria county, at the suit of sundry creditors of the said Alexander Henderson, and of one John M'Pherson, lately trading in co. partnership; the said John M'Pherson residing and carrying on the business of the said co partnership in the city of New-York, under the firm of John M'Pherson and Co.: And the said Alexander Henderson, residing and carrying on the business of the co. partnership in the town of Alexandria, under the firm of Alexander Henderson and Co. and the said Alexander Henderson being unable to discharge the said claims with others against him, has offered to deliver up to the use of his creditors, all his property real, personal, or mixed: Notice is therefore given to the creditors of the said Alexander Henderson, and of the copartnership aforesaid, that on Monday the 6th day of next January, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the court house in Alexandria, the oath of an insolvent debtor will be administered to the said Alexander Henderson, and a trustee appointed agreeable to the said act of Congress, unless cause be then and there shewn to the contrary,

By order of the Honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, assistant judge of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, this 17th day of December, 1805.

G. Deneale, C. C.

Dec. 20. d

I wish to employ a Man

To manage a small Farm at the mouth of Hunting-Creek, near Alexandria. A person capable of conducting a large garden would be preferred.

James Craik.

December 3. law4w

PRINTED DAILY
BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.